



## New Series.

### THE RANDOLPH JOURNAL

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY  
**A. J. NEFF & A. M. WOODIN.**  
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.  
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#### RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

BELLEFONTAINE RAILROAD.		
TRAINS PASS WINCHESTER—GOING WEST.	Arrive.	Depart.
MAIL at.....	6:00 P. M.	
NIGHT EXPRESS at.....	8:15 A. M.	
ACCOMMODATION at.....	6:10 A. M.	
GOING EAST.		
MAIL at.....	6:50 A. M.	
NIGHT EXPRESS at.....	12:00 P. M.	
ACCOMMODATION at.....	8:40 P. M.	

  

COLUMBUS RAILROAD.		
TRAINS PASS WINCHESTER—GOING WEST.	Arrive.	Depart.
Express Mail.....	10:45 A. M.	11:05 A. M.
Night Express.....	12:30 A. M.	12:50 "
Accommodation.....	8:40 P. M.	5:30 "
GOING EAST.		
Express Mail.....	7:10 P. M.	7:30 A. M.
Night Express.....	1:25 P. M.	2:20 P. M.
Accommodation.....	5:35 P. M.	7:15 A. M.

#### Business Directory.

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ley. 51

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And are prepared to manufacture these  
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**CHEAP FOR CASH.**  
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1-32

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APPLICANTS FOR LICENSE TO  
TEACH SCHOOL, WILL BE EX-  
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printed to order. 23

#### GENERAL SHERMAN'S SPEECHES.

General Sherman is making a  
great many speeches, and they are  
curiously characteristic. They are  
trenchant, impetuous, honest, and  
crude. The crafty managers who  
thought, when he made his conven-  
tion with Johnston, that they had  
now found the man they had been  
looking for, must watch the daily  
telegrams with the most painful  
solicitude. For the General is plain-  
ly not a man to be manipulated. He  
speaks clearly his own views without  
the least regard to any conceivable  
party exigency. He has all the tradi-  
tional honesty and directness of a  
soldier. In New York he disdained  
the embraces of the Common Coun-  
cil, to which political aspirants are  
usually obliged to submit. In Ohio  
he said that General Cox was a good  
soldier, and he hoped he would be  
elected Governor. Yet there were  
persons who thought that the hero  
of Atlanta would actually receive  
a nomination from the party that  
supported Vallandigham two years  
ago! In Indianapolis—without the  
least regard for "the compromise,"  
or the divine rights of States to make  
beasts of men, so long a cherished  
"principle" of "the party"—he said  
that his sea-faring ancestors helped  
to import slaves, and he felt it to be  
his duty to atone for the ancestral  
sins. Alas for the managers! A man  
with profound moral convictions  
is not a safe candidate for "the  
party."

General Sherman, indeed, opposes  
negro suffrage and indiscriminate  
intercourse with whites. He says  
that his experience in Mexico and  
South America led to this conclusion.  
Did his experience in those countries  
also persuade him that white suffrage  
was any more to be trusted? He  
believes, also, that the whites must  
have the governing power. But the  
American doctrine of Liberty asserts  
equality of opportunity for all men.  
It has nothing to do with the color  
of faces or the equality of races. A  
professional politician appealing to  
the grog-shops and party-spirit may  
harangue about "white men" and  
welcome. But the conceit that men  
are not to have equal rights because  
of their color is a foolish flimsy  
that will not long be entertained in  
so masculine a brain and honest a  
heart as General Sherman's. His  
good sense rallied again in saying  
that military law was the natural law  
of self-preservation; but when the  
necessity was passed he hoped the  
civil law would resume its sway.

There is a boyish impulsiveness  
and frankness in all that General  
Sherman says and does which are  
very winning. His instincts are  
generous, but his conclusions are  
often immature and hasty. Amazed  
as we were by the convention which  
he made with Johnston, we can not  
praise too highly the manly tone of  
his letter of the 25th of April to the  
Secretary of War, in which he said,  
with noble simplicity, "I admit my  
folly in embracing in a military con-  
vention any civil matter," and added,  
with touching pride, "I had flattered  
myself that by four years of patient  
and unremitting and successful labor  
I deserved no reminder such as is  
contained in the last paragraph of  
your letter to General Grant."

General Sherman's speeches have  
doubtless imperiled his chances—  
which he probably despises—with  
the politicians, but they have not  
harmful him in the estimation of  
honest men.—Harper's Weekly.

Extract from a Letter from Henry S.  
Foote.

Let me now bring to your notice  
one or two additional views of this  
matter which, I am sure, can not  
fail of their effect upon a mind as  
healthfully constituted as I know  
yours to be. The people of the  
North are not willing to trust us  
of the South with the exclusive control  
of this affair, because they believe,  
and we can not possibly convince  
them to the contrary, that should  
they permit us to become represented  
again in the two Houses of the  
Federal Congress, before we shall have  
carried into operation fully the ar-  
rangements which they have hereto-  
fore stipulated in behalf of the col-  
ored race, we would afterward open-  
ly resist the execution of the com-  
pact, or at least attempt to evade its  
provisions; and some imprudent  
movements which have recently oc-  
curred in the South have greatly  
tended, I fear, to aggravate this un-  
fortunate feeling of distrust. More-  
over, the people of the North are al-  
most the exclusive holders of the  
bonds which represent the vast debt  
which has grown out of the prosecu-  
tion of the war, and they are appre-  
hensive that if the exercise of the  
elective franchise is limited to the  
white population of the South, the  
whole voting power of our section  
may be hereafter wielded in favor of  
repudiating that debt. We shall  
never be able to satisfy them that  
this debt will be safe without the  
counterpoise of negro suffrage. The  
feelings of the whole bondholding  
class are deeply excited on this sub-  
ject, and nothing can give them sat-  
isfaction but the formal adoption of  
the constitutional amendment pro-  
posed. Upon the whole, then, I  
must confess that I entirely agree  
with the enlightened and conscien-

tious editor of the New York Tribune  
in holding that the true policy, for  
the South as well as for the North,  
is embraced in these words, which  
are evidently becoming stereotyped  
upon the whole liberal mind of the  
country: Universal suffrage and uni-  
versal amnesty. The exercise of a  
noble magnanimity toward the un-  
fortunate South, such as Julius  
Cesar, Marcus Aurelius, or a Wil-  
liam the Third of England would not  
have been ashamed to own, is now  
being advocated by many of the first  
intellects in the North, and more  
sound and manly reasoning, and  
touching and elevated rhetoric, are  
being expounded in our behalf by our  
new friends there than any occasion  
has called for for many years past.  
Let us, I beseech you, meet this gen-  
eral and unexpected display in a  
kind and becoming manner. Let us  
cast aside as unworthy of us and of  
the great interests which it is our  
business to serve, all silly and af-  
fected fastidiousness; all false pride;  
all scheming and selfish dilatoriness;  
and embrace the present opportunity  
of reinstating ourselves in the dearly  
prized rights of American citizenship,  
and in building up anew the strength  
and unity and true honor of our be-  
loved America. Our true friends  
and future allies in the North are  
those who are now pleading in our  
behalf for justice and for a kindly  
and politic forbearance as to the  
past. If we fail not to be equal to  
the demands of the present critical  
exigency, we shall in a few short  
years at most find ourselves once  
more happy, and safe, and prosper-  
ous. For I am not among those who  
at all doubt the complete suc-  
cess of the new system of labor now  
being introduced in the South; nor  
do I agree with those who appre-  
hend any great injury of any kind  
as likely to arise from the proposed  
extension of the elective franchise to  
both classes of our Southern popula-  
tion alike. I doubt not at all that  
with proper judgment, diligence and  
thrift, Southern plantations will be  
as prosperous under the new system  
of agricultural labor as they ever  
were under the old one; and I am  
decidedly of opinion that there will  
be as little of fraud and unfairness  
in our elections hereafter in the South-  
ern States, and upon the whole as  
judicious and beneficial an exercise  
of the right of suffrage, as there has  
ever heretofore been. Demagogism  
and corruption will not be more like-  
ly to obtain a dangerous ascendancy  
among us than in former days; and  
since it is a fixed fact, that persons  
of African descent are hereafter to  
be free, it will be far better to make  
friends, and neighbors, and brethren  
of them, than to retain them in our  
midst as pariahs or helots. Our  
true interest is in assimilating our  
whole Southern population in politi-  
cal rights, in settlement, in mental  
culture, in a just and affectionate  
neighborhood, and in a true and loyal  
brotherhood. At any rate, this ex-  
periment is proposed to us under  
circumstances which do not permit  
us safely to decline its trial; and we  
shall be worse than madmen if we  
reject the opportunity tendered to us  
of at once escaping from the fearful  
domination of military power, and  
returning once more to the venerated  
right of trial by jury, the regular ad-  
ministration of justice by civil tribu-  
nals, and all the accustomed arrange-  
ments known to a state of republican  
freedom.

I remain your friend and fellow  
citizen,  
H. S. FOOTE.

**PUBLIC PROGRESS.**  
A new public danger menaces us.  
An ingenious youth in Brooklyn ad-  
vertises that for twenty-five cents he  
will enclose to any address "the like-  
ness of your future husband," and a  
generous jury in Washington has de-  
cided that a woman may shoot a  
man who jilts her. Now if the in-  
genious youth chooses to send to any  
curious dame in Buffalo or Milwau-  
kee, or at some remote town or  
country side upon the Tombigbee or  
Chattahoochee rivers the likeness of  
the amiable gentleman who is at this  
moment perusing these lines, and he  
thoughtlessly declines to serve as  
"the future husband," is it not plain  
that he has—unwittingly, indeed, but  
none the less surely—excited false  
hopes, for which he must be prepared  
to suffer? Clearly, if a man, upon  
intimate acquaintance with a lady,  
can not change his matrimonial mind  
without justifying her shooting him,  
how much less shall he escape if he  
changes his mind without any ac-  
quaintance what ever? Why may  
there not be constructive jilting as  
well as constructive treason.

There is another interesting as-  
pect of the question. Suppose the  
jilting be first upon the woman's  
side, and the swain in despair betakes  
himself to another bride. Why, to  
gratify her wounded pride that a man  
whom she has rejected should con-  
sole himself with the smiles of an-  
other, should not the indignant lady  
shoot the old lover at sight, claim  
that she was jilted, put in his love-  
letters as evidence, and be triumph-  
antly acquitted amidst enthusiastic  
applause?

The natural interpretation of the  
new code of courtship is found in  
the story that is told in the papers.  
"Carrie, dear, will you please lend

me your revolver, I fear George will  
not be true to his promise to-night?"  
"Why, Emma, I'm sorry. I've just  
lent my revolver to Mary, as she has  
found a beau with ever so much  
more money than Alfred; but, dear,  
I can let you have my ivory-handled  
stiletto with much pleasure."

The war evidently made life less  
sacred in public estimation, or a  
jury would hardly have held jilting  
to be a justification of murder.—  
That a woman should shoot a man  
who has betrayed and ruined her is  
accepted by society, for obvious  
reasons, as a wild justice. But a  
breach of promise to marry has not  
hitherto been supposed to excuse as-  
saultation. A wise people, how-  
ever, will not disdain to learn. Mr.  
Reverdy Johnson makes perjury a  
political duty. Mr. Horace Greeley  
would have active treason viewed as  
a difference of opinion; and a Wash-  
ington jury finds that a man who  
breaks his word is justly shot for it.

Meanwhile another case raises a  
question. A gentleman discovering  
the criminal complicity of another  
with his wife, shoots him dead upon  
the street. Here is revenge for an  
actual injury. But if a woman who  
murders a man for breaking his  
word is acquitted amidst the tumultu-  
ous applause of the audience, ought  
not a man who shoots another for a  
terrible wrong to be invited to a  
public dinner?

A subscription has been proposed  
for Miss Harris. Has any subscrip-  
tion been suggested for the wife and  
child of her victim?—Harper's Weekly.

**Congressional Election—Vote of the  
City of Nashville.**

The Congressional election yester-  
day passed off in this city. The  
poll was large—2,415; but not so  
large as was expected, the number  
of voters registered having been up-  
wards of 4,000. A large proportion  
of this number belong to the country,  
and voted doubtless at the precincts  
outside of the city. Numbers not  
being aware of the fact that the  
polls closed at 4 o'clock, P. M.,  
failed to get their votes in, having  
called at the places of voting too  
late. It will be seen by reference to  
the vote, that Gen. Wm. B. Camp-  
bell carries the city by a majority of  
251. This is an unexpected result.  
Mr. Carter ought to have gone out  
of the city with a very decided ma-  
jority. The vote in the city decides  
the fate of the district. Gen. Camp-  
bell is elected. We can not rejoice over  
his election—we shall not lament. If  
the remaining districts in the State  
have elected men entertaining views  
similar to those of Gen. Campbell,  
and the House of Representatives  
should decide not to admit them to  
seats in that body, we suppose we  
can stand it. We have become ac-  
customed to military rule, and if we  
are to choose between it and the  
domination of Copperheadism, we  
will not hesitate as to a choice.—  
Nashville Union.

**OLD JIM SMITH.**—Old Jim Smith,  
residing ten miles west of here,  
came into town last Wednesday, and  
while settling an account with the  
County Court Clerk, was pounced  
upon by two Union men, with clubs,  
and literally mauled out of counte-  
nance. The Sheriff being present,  
interposed, and protected him, and  
started him out home with a guard.  
The guard left him some two miles  
from town, and soon after it several  
bullet holes were shot through him,  
and he was found dead in the road.  
Smith was a bad man before the  
rebellion, and grew worse under its  
progress. He took an active part  
in the persecution of Union men  
and their families, and in driving  
them out of the country. His son  
shot Horace Foster, and was quite  
as bad as the old man, both acting  
as rebel guerrillas. We have never  
supposed that such men would be al-  
lowed to live in East Tennessee, after  
the troops returned from the home.  
We are not informed as to who killed  
Smith, but we think it has been some  
parties that suffered at his hands.—  
Knoxville Whig.

**A CEROUS CALCULATION.**—A rapid  
penman can write thirty words in a  
minute. To do this he must draw  
his quill through the space of one  
rod—sixteen and one-half feet. In  
forty minutes his pen travels a fur-  
long, and in five and one-third hours  
one mile.

We make, on an average, sixteen  
curves or turns of the pen in writing  
each word. Writing thirty words in  
a minute, we must make four hun-  
dred and eighty-eight to each second;  
in an hour, twenty-eight thousand  
eight hundred; in a day of only five  
hours, one hundred and forty-four  
thousand; in a year of three hundred  
days, forty-three million two hun-  
dred thousand.

The man who made one million  
strokes with a pen in a month was  
not at all remarkable. Many men  
make four millions.

Here we have in the aggregate a  
mark three hundred miles long, to  
be traced on paper by each writer in  
a year.

In making each letter of the ordi-  
nary alphabet, we must make from  
three to seven strokes of the pen—on  
an average three and a half to four.

#### ABOUT A HOME.

While rambling, lately, in the vi-  
cinity of the city, we met an old ac-  
quaintance who had just commenced  
farming. He had erected a house—  
passable of its kind—but he might  
have had a better and more appropri-  
ate one for the same or less money.  
It stands out, in the open field, like  
a watch-tower, without any thing  
to give it a home look, nor was there  
perceptible any preparation for such  
a surrounding. Along the street, in  
front of the dwelling, was a Virginia  
fence, put up, probably, when Roch-  
ester was a village of the smallest  
class, its several sections veering to  
all points of the compass—hedged  
in, on the farm side, by a belt of  
briers and bushes, a dozen feet in  
width. The entrance way to the  
house was a gap in the fence about  
two feet wide, closed by a board  
pendent upon hinges. Altogether,  
the place appeared cheerless in the  
extreme.

Remarking that we supposed he  
would soon enclose the ground in  
front and around his dwelling for a  
garden as well as fruit trees and  
shrubbery—the situation being ex-  
cellent for both purposes—he replied  
that he had not proposed to do so yet,  
that the cost would be considerable,  
and that the money would make a  
better return employed in other ways.  
As he had a right to do as he pleased  
with his own, we did not pursue the  
subject, wondering, however, how a  
man with means, and health to em-  
ploy them, could content himself  
with a home so bleak and unsheltered  
as was his. With a good fence in  
front along the street, an ample space  
enclosed for a garden and fruit trees,  
how much more home-like such a  
place would appear, while if neces-  
sary or choice should induce a sale of it,  
such an improvement would pay for  
itself fourfold in the enhanced price  
it would bring in market.—Rural New  
Yorker.

[From the Missouri Republican, July 26.]

#### A RICH MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

The following description of a  
marriage in Illinois by a newly ap-  
pointed Justice of the Peace, who is  
something of a wag, is taken verbatim  
from a letter written to a friend in  
this city. He says:  
"Having been appointed to the  
desirable 'posish' of Justice of the  
Peace, I was accosted on the 5th  
day of July by a sleek looking young  
man, and in silvery tones requested  
to proceed to a neighboring hotel, as  
he wished to enter into the holy  
bonds of matrimony. Here was a  
'squelcher.' I had never done any  
thing of the kind, had no books or  
forms; yet I was determined to do  
things up strong and in a legal man-  
ner, so I proceeded to the hotel,  
bearing in my arms one copy of the  
Revised Statutes, one ditto Web-  
ster's Unabridged Dictionary, one  
copy large size Bible, a small copy  
of the Creed and Articles of Faith of  
the Congregational Church, one copy  
of Pope's Essay on Man, and a sec-  
tional part of the map where the vic-  
tim lived. Having placed a table in  
the middle of the room, and seated  
myself behind it, I, in trumpet tones,  
called the case. With that the  
young man and woman, with great  
alacrity, stepped up before me.  
Having sworn them on the dictionary  
to answer well and truly all the  
questions I was about to ask, I pro-  
ceeded:  
I told the young man that, being  
an entire stranger, I should have to  
ask him to give bail for the costs.  
Having heard this so frequently in  
court, I thought it indispensable.  
He answered if I meant the fee for  
performing the ceremony, he would  
deposit it then and there. As I did  
not know exactly what I did mean, I  
magnanimously waived that portion  
of the ceremony. I then told him it  
would be necessary to give bail to  
keep the peace. This he said he was  
willing to do when he arrived at  
home, and I then waived that point  
also.

"Having established to my satis-  
faction that they wanted to get mar-  
ried, and that they were old enough  
to enter into that blessed state, I  
proceeded to tie the knot. I asked  
him if he was willing to take that  
woman to be his wife. He said he  
was. I told him that I did not re-  
quire haste in the answer, that he  
might reflect a few minutes if he  
wished. I told him that she looked  
like a fine girl, and I had no doubt  
she was, but if the sequel proved  
that he had been taken in, I did not  
want to be held responsible. I said  
he must love, honor and obey her as  
long as she lived. He must not be  
'snappy' around the house, nor spit  
tomacco juice on the floor, all of  
which he promised faithfully to heed.

"Now," said I, "Georgiana (her  
name was Georgiana), you hear  
what Humphrey says. Do you ac-  
cept the invitation to become his  
wife; will you be lenient towards his  
faults, and cherish his virtues; will  
you never be guilty of throwing fur-  
niture at his head for slight offenses,  
and will you get three meals a day  
without grumbling?" She said she  
would. I asked them if they be-  
lieved in the commandments, and  
they said they did. Having read the  
creed and articles of faith, as afore-  
said, I exclaimed, "Humphrey, take

her, she is yours; do not withhold  
my consent, Georgiana, when safe in  
the arms of your Humphrey, you can  
defy the scoffs and jeers of the  
world."  
I then read a little from the Essay  
on Man, including that passage,  
"Man wants but little here below,  
but wants that little long." As a  
finale to the scene, I delivered the  
following exordium, "Go in peace,  
sin no more."

The generous Humphrey having  
placed a fifty cent check in my un-  
willing palm, I bade the happy pair  
a final adieu.

#### Big Words and Small Ideas.

Big words are great favorites with  
people of small ideas and weak con-  
ceptions. They are often employed  
by men of mind, when they wish to  
use language that may best conceal  
their thoughts. With few excep-  
tions, however, illiterate and half  
educated persons use more "big  
words" than people of thorough  
education.

It is a very common but very  
egregious mistake, to suppose that  
long words are more genteel than  
short ones—just as the same sort of  
people imagine high colors and  
flashy figures improve the styles of  
dress. They are the kind of folks  
who don't begin, but always "com-  
mence." They don't live but "re-  
side." They don't go to bed, but  
mysteriously "retire." They don't  
eat and drink, but "partake of re-  
freshments." They are never sick,  
but "extremely indisposed." And  
instead of dying at last, they "de-  
cease."

The strength of the English lan-  
guage is in the short words—chiefly  
monosyllables of Saxon derivation;  
and people who are in earnest seldom  
use any other. Love, hate, anger,  
grief, joy, express themselves in  
short words and direct sentences;  
while cunning, falsehood, and affecta-  
tion delight